WHOLE NUMBER 16.706

RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1904.

### PRICE TWO CENTS

REDUCTION BILL

New York Senator Will

Introduce Measure Cut-

ting Representation.

Virginian Does Not Believe Con-

gress Will Attempt to Do

Anything-Regards the

Silence of the Presi-

dent as Very Sig-

nificant.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6.-

t the session of Congress to-morrow

Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York,

will introduce a bill providing for the re-

luction of the representation of certain

States in Congress, principally in the

offered from time to time, in one or the

other branch of Congress, but no persistent effort has been exerted to bring about
the passage of any of them. The measure to be presented by Schator Piati
is said to have originated in the Republican club of New York city.

A statement will be made by Senator
Platt, when he presents the measure. He
will call attention to the fact that it will

will call attention to the tack effect Northern States, especially Mas-sachusetts, as well States in the South. Its backers will declare that the meas-

Its backers will declare that the measure is non-partisan.

The bill proposes that the representation of a State shall be based on the male voting population, according to the last official census. The reduction in Southern and solidly Democratic delegations should the bill become a law, is estimated at sixteen members.

What Hay Thinks.

What Hay Thinks.

Representative Hay, of the Seventh Virgina District, and chairman of the Democratic House caucus, a position he has held for several years, has decided views on the subject of reduction o. Southern representation, its probability and the course the South should pursue in the meantime. The views of Mr. Hay are of especial importance because of the fact that he will be the ranking Democrat on the Census Committee of the next House, as Mr. Griffiths, who holds that place at present was not elected last fall. All questions regarding the population of the

questions regarding the population of the States, and all bills in which this ques-

ion is involved, are referred to the Committee on Census,
"I do not believe the Congress will at-

IS NO DANGER

HAY SAYS THERE

PLATT TO SPRING

## NO CONFERENCE WITH CARNEGIE

Millionaire Willing But Merger of Tobacco Com-Officials Fail to Seize Opportunity.

MRS. CHADWICK MAY YET BE ARRESTED

Left Holland House Yesterday, Interesting Story of the Organi-But Was Followed by Secret Service Men-Fainted

at Hotel and Is Now Very Ill.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, December 6.—The expected did not happen to-night in the Chadwick case, and all predictions proved at fault, when at a late hour it was announced that no conference between Federal officers and Androw Carnegte had been held at the latter's home.

This turn was surprising, for Mr. Carnegie had announced in the course of the day that he would be glad to receive a Federal officer, and it was surprised that F. F. Oldham, representing the comptroller of the treasury, which meet him to-night, and that the matter of the notes alleged to have been given Iteynolds, of Cleveland, and said to bear the name of Andrew Carnegie, would be discussed.

As unexpected as the news that no conce was held was the departure of Chadwick from the Holland House, she has resided, for the New Amwhere she has resided, for the New Amsterdam Hotel. She was accompanied by her son and a maid and took with her some baggage. Secret service men, who have been at the Holland for several days, followed Mrs. Chadwick.

Andrew Squire, a Cleveland attorney, representing Irl Reynolds, made the announcement to-night, after several conferences with Receiver Lyon, Mr. Oldham are others that be believed there would

nouncement to-night, after several conterences with Receiver Lyon. Mr. Oldham
and others, that he believed there would
be no further developments in the case
before to-morrow, and also said that Mr.
Oldham had returned to Washington. This
announcement was the first indication
that there would not be a meeting at
Mr. Carnegle's home to-night.

Stories of a possible arrest in the case
were still current this evening, but so far
as known no warrant has been issued.

- Lawyer Carpenter, one of Mrs. Chadwick's counsel in New York, declined to
give the results of the numerous conferences to-day. Percy W. Carver, counsel for Herbert D. Newton, in an interview with an Associated Press representative, said that the Newton claim had
not been paid, and that no new assurances
had been given as to its payment, and
George W. Ryall, associated with Mr.
Carver, gave no new information beside
confirming the story that he had been in
conference with Mrs. Chadwick to-day.
As to the subject of their talk he declined to make any statement:

Has More Than a Million.

Has More Than a Million.

Has More Than a Million.

Frank Lyon, receiver of the Oberlin
Bank, arrived in this rity to-uay, accomanied by F. F. Oldham, counsel repreienting the comptroller's office at Washngton. Mr. Lyon would neither affirm
joi deny that he had with him the two
oles, for \$150,000, bearing the name of
Andrew Carnegie. He declared that his
susiness was not with Mr. Carnegie,
Mr. Oldham had a long interview with Oldham had a long interview with Lyon late to-day. Neither would

subject of conversation had been the of Mr. Carnegle's name on the notes held by the bank.
Reynolds, secretary and treasurer he Wade Park Bank, of Cleveland, arrivtd here to-day, called on Mrs.

ence to a statement made by Mr. Beck-sel, was interviewed to-day with refer-ence to the statment made by Mr. Beck-with in Oberlin, Ohio, last night. Were you ever in Oberlin, Ohio?" was

swet.
"Yes," answered Mr. Powers,
"Were you there with Mrs. Chadwlek?"
"Yes."
"Do you known Mr. Beckwith?"

"No."
"Did you ever see the note for \$500,000, said to be signed 'Andrew Carnegie'?"
"I decline to answer."
"Have you seen Mr. Reynolds."
"No, but I expect to see him to-day, 1 still believe and know Mrs. Chadwick to be an honest woman. All of her debts will be paid in full."
"Has she a million dollars?"
"Yes, and more than a million."

What Carnegie Says.

What Carnegle Says.

Andrew Carnegle said to-day that he had nothing to add to his previous denials of the signatures of the notes attributed to him. He naked what were the latest developments and Farned them with apparent interest. He said that he would be glad to see Mr. Lyon or any one else connected with the affair, and added: "If you United States government official" any United States government official will come to see me ha will receive a very

gracious reception."
Mr. Carnegle intimated that he desired to see the receiver or any government officials concerned in the proceedings against Mrs. Chadwick in order to make to them his declarations that he did not written the signatures attributed to him. Woman Fainted; Is Prostrated.

It was about 10 P. M. when Mrs. Chadwick with her son and maid left an elevator in the Holland House and took a cab. She walked slowly and her actions indicated that she has not fully recovered

indicated that she has not fully recovered from her recent indisposition.

As soon as Mrs. Chadwick's cab left the hotel, secret service men took other vehicles and drove after her.

At the New Amsterdam Hotel she was helped into the women's reception room, where she fainted, After some five minutes, the woman was able to walk again, and reclining to her son, she went to the clevator and was shown to a room on the first floor.

clevator and was shown to a room on the first floor.

The son and maid carried Mrs. Chadwick's bargage. The son returned to the reception room for the bargage after he had taken his mother to her room and the secret service men held him in conversation for some minutes and then let him so, He; went back to his mother. The detectives refused to say what they had saked.

Ammen, a prominent citizen and merchant, was arrested this morning, charged with shooting Officer Overstreet. Mr. Ammen's store has been robbed several times lately and Officer Overstreet has been spending nights in watching for the thief. He claims that at 4:30 this morning he saw Mr. Ammen break the glass out of the front door and enter. He approached with the inquiry: "What in the world do you mean, Mr. Ammen," when the latter shot at him. One of the bullets struck him right over the heart, but owing to his heavy clothing, it merely bruised the skin. He was knocked down by the shock and Mr. Ammen field. Mr. Ammen says he went to bed at 9:30 o'clock last night and did not know anything about—the robbery until he was arrested. the latter shot at him. One of the bullets struck him right over the heart, but owing to his heavy clothing, it merely bruised the skin. He was knocked down by the shock and Mr. Ammen fled. Mr. Ammen says he went to bed at 9:30 o'clock last night and did not know anything about—the robbery until he was arrested.

Richmonders in New York.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Herald Square—B. R. Arthur: Ashland—W. H. Campelli, because sentence was passed within two days after the jury rendered its verdict and because the court refused to grum further time to the defendant's attorneys to file reasons for a new trial."

had asked. Shortly before midnight, Mrs. Chad-(Continued) on Third Page.)

## TRUST REAPS RICH HARVEST

panies Takes Its Old Name.

JAMES B. DUKE'S NOTABLE CAREER

zation of the American Tobacco Co .- Major Ginter the First President-Mr. Duke Chosen to be Head of New Corporation.

Had not the fertile brain of J. E of selling ten cigarettes for five cents the great tobacco trust that has live have never existed.

A gentleman, well known in the lousi the above statement, and this is the

W. Duke, Sons and Company, of Dur-ham, N. C., because of conditions then existing held a meeting to consider ways and means. Mr. J. B. Duke, a member of the firm of W. Duke, Sons and Company, suddenly held up a sheet of paper on which he had written "tea elgarettes for 5 cents". In to this time

J. B. Duke could do to induce his partners to accept the new departure.

The time was ripe for such a change;
for Mark known that the tax on eigarettes was to be reduced within a few
weeks, and so this adventurous firm
placed on the market a eigarette that
was sold at exactly half the price charged
for the output of other factories, and
almost in a single night found success
and wealth knocking loudly at their door. W. Duke, Sons and Company, of Dur-ham; W. S. Kimball and Company, of Rôchester; Kinney Brothers, of New York city; and Goodwin and Company, of

Ginter First President.

Major Lewis Ginter, of the firm Allen & Ginter, was the company's

With this aim in view, his company be

the other manufacturers at his mercy.

It is another story full of interest to tell how these independent manufacturers often against their will, and often without their knowledge, were led to become component parts of the plug trust. Those who followed the strategy of that campaign will recall how, when the final term for the complication of the plug trust. campaign will recall how, when the final show down came, the combination gotten together to fight the Duke interests. Foved to be only a stalking horse used by Mr. Duke himself.

This second combination was the Continental Tobacco Company, incorporated

tinental Tobacco Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, on De-

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

ROBS HIS OWN STORE

costed Him at the

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ROANOKE, VA., Dec. 6.—Mr. Geo. W

ammen, a prominent citizen and mer-

ROANOKE MERCHANT

## **BEFORE CONGRESS** President Reviews Lead-

MESSAGE READ

ing Issues, but Avoids the Tariff Question.

WANTS LAW FOR PURE ELECTIONS

Commends Jamestown Tercentenary Celebration-Discusses Capital and Labor, Foreign Relations and Philippine Policy-Pleads for Upbuilding of Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 6.—The message of President Roosevelt to Con-gress was read in both Rouses to-day. It To the Senate and House of Representa.

nation continues to enjoy note

tives:
The nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prospenty is of course primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein is the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The people have emphatically expressed their approval of the principles underlying these policies, and their desire that these principles be kept substantially unchanged although of course applied in a progressive spirit to meet chunging conditions.

The enlargement of scope of functions of the National Government required by our development as a nation involves, of course, increase of expense; and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times. Battlestips and forts, public buildings, and improved waterways are investments which should be made when we have the money; but abundant revenues and a large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government. The cost of doing government business should be regulated with the same rigid serutiny as the cost of doing a private business.

Capital and Labor.

Capital and Labor.

Capital and Labor.

In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the note of industrialism; and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and it the public at large come second in amportance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar form of government, with its sharp division of authority between the Nation and the several States, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than a more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of, meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unanimity of wise action among the various States on these subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true of the law affecting the employment of capital in huge masses.

With regard to labor the problem is no less account to be the far simpler. As

of the case this is especially true of the laws affecting the employment of capital in huge masses.

With regard to labor the problem is no less important, but it 4g simpler. As long as the States retain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the Federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of seeing that wrong is not done by unruly persons who sided themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance to the Federal Courts, interference with the mails, or interstate commerce, or molestation of Federal property, or if the State authorities in some crisis which they are unable to face call for help, then the Federal Government may interfere; but though such interferences may be caused by a condition of things arising out of a trouble connected with some question of labor, the interference itself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the questions which have caused the breach of order—for to keep order is a primary duty and in a time of disorder and violence all other questions shink into aboyance until order questions sink into aboyance until order has been restored. In the District of Columbia and in the Territories the Federal law covers the entire field of government; but the labor question is only acute in populous centers of commence, manufacturing, or mining. Nevertheless, both in the enactment and in the enforcement of law the Federal Government within its restricted sphere should set an example to the State government, especially in a matter so vital as this affecting labor. I believe that under modern Industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Hearing to Alleged Accom-

plice in Goebel Murder. (By Associated Press.)

FRANKFORT, KY., December 6 .- Caleb

Powers, former Secretary of State, was

to-day granted a new trial by the Ken tucky Appellate Court. Each of the sever judges of the court wrote an opinion in

the case. Four concurred in ordering a new trial. They were Judges Barker, Set tie, Burns and Orear. The three who dis-

sented were Judges Paynter, Nunn and

Powers was charged with complicity in

FOR CALEB POWERS

ORDERS NEW TRIAL

Shoots a Policeman Who Ac- Kentucky Court Grants Third

# Session in City

Norfolk.

Dr. Alderman's Address.

Dr. Alderman, who is a man of distinguished appearance, and an eloquent and fluent speaker, presented a logical and well-considered argumnt in favor of popular education. He spoke in a graceful and happy vein. In part he said: "I have not long been a citizen of Virginia, but I have been here long enough to experience and appreciate that courtesy and special hospitality which has made Virginia famous. I am, howver, from the neighboring State of North Carolina and however much the citizens of the two States may serap with each other, they do not allow a third party to take a hand in the game."

In discussing the relation which the University of Virginia hears to its sister institutions in the State. Dr. Alderman declared that there could be no antagonism between them, that they are all ongaged in the noble work of endeavoring to upbuild the interests of popuarducation in the State and should work

10 Miscellaneous.

I commend this to your lavorable consideration.
It is an event of prime historic significance, in which all the people of the United States should feel, and should show, great and general interest.

The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent, and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the Supreme Court.

There is no enemy of free government more dan-gorous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in Federal elec-

It is not merely unwise, it is contemptible, for a nation, as for an individual, to use high-sound-ing language to proclaim its purposes, or to take positions which are ridiculous if unsupported by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and

work of upbuilding the American navy.

Our people must keep steadily before their

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS!

### PERTINENT POINTS IN MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO CONGRESS

Wage-workers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and honorable means to en-deavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have under no circumstances the right to commit violence upon those, whether capitalists or wage-workers, who refuse to support their organizations, or who side

with those with whom they are at odds; for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

Wherever the national government has power there should be a stringent employers' liability law, which should apply to the government itself.

where the government is an employer of labor.

The ever-increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress.

There is no objection to employers of the government forming or belonging to unions; but the government can neither discriminate for nor

There is no objection to employel's of the government forming or belonging to unions; but the government can neither discriminate for nor discriminate against non-union men who seek to be employed under it.

In my judgment the most important legislative act now needed as regards the regulation of corporations is this act to confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rate to at once go into effect, and to stay in effect unless and until the court of review reverses it.

No Christian and civilized community can afford to show a happy-go-lucky lack of concern for the youth of to-day; for, if so, the community will have to pay a terrible penalty of financial burden and social degradation in the to-morrow. There should be severe child-labor and factory inspection laws.

inspection laws.

It is very desirable that married women should not work in factories. The prime duty of the man is to work, to be breadwinner; the prime duty of the woman is to be the mother, the

In 1907 there will be held at Hampton Roads the tricentennial celebration of the settlement at Jamestown, Va., with which the history of what has now become the United States really begins. I commend this to your favorable consideration.

of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to as-sume such an attitude.

The strong arm of the government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the navy of the United States. I most carnestly recommend that there be no halt in the

minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands.

The Virginia Commission in

MONTAGUE PRESIDES

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 6.—The meeting of the Co-Operative Education Commission of Virginia, which commenced in

sion of Virginia, which commenced in this city to-day is one of the most notable gatherings of leading educators and influential citizens interested in the cause of public education that ever assembled in this State. Public education is a subject in which the people of Norfolk have always taken great interest and this interest was manifested to-day by the throngs which crowded the auditorium of the First Baptist Church, in which the meetings are being held, to its utmost capacity at each of the three meetings. The feature of the evening session which was the first public one of the meeting was the address of Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, on 'The Education of All the People.' The address of welcome to the commission was delivered by William II. White, of this city and the response was delivered by Governor A. J. Montague, who also presided over the meeting.

Dr. Alderman's Address.

Dr. Alderman's Address.

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

MANY TRAMPLED IN WILD RUSH TO DOORS Slight Blaze and Cry of Fire

Causes Panic in Nebraska

Theatre.

NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 6.—A serious panic occurred at the Norfolk auditorium during a matine at which "Cinderila" was being presented to-day. A score of persons were badly trampled but no one was killed. The panic was caused by a slight blaze which started from an electric light wire. Some person turned in a fire alarm, and at the same time a man in the gallery shouted "fire." In a moment the parquet was a mass of people trying to reach the exits. These were found closed, which added to the excitement. The blaze was quickly xtinguished but the surging crowd continued its rush for the doors. The firemen finally queted the audience, but a large number had received serious fluirles, mostly by being trampled upon.

The cheatre management sags the doors were not locked and could have been easily opened but for th frenzid condition of the audience.

DEROULEDE AND JAURES FIGHT DUEL WITH PISTOLS

FIGHT DUEL WITH PISTULS
HENDAYE, FRANCE, Lee, 6,-M. Deroulede and M. Jaures, the Socialist leader
in the Frence Chamber of Deputies,
fought a duel with pistols here to-day,
The exchange of shots had no result.
The political prominece of the particlpants in the meeting attracted great interest. The Spanish government warned
the parties not to fight in Spain, so the
French government allowed M. Deroulede
twenty-four hours' leave to enter France
and meet M. Jaures. The duel grew out
of the Joan of Are controversy.

WANT HELP TO-DAY.

The 49 advertisements for help pub-lished in to-day's Times Dispatch on page 10 are as follows: 3 Salesmen. 1 Agent. 2 Trades.

This not only interests those out of work, but those desiring to improve their positions as well.

# RUSSIANS FAIL

Recover Lost Ground.

KUROPATKIN IN DANGER

(By Associated Press.)

TOK10. December 5-(Noon).—The Russians are nightly attacking 200 Metre Hill in a determined endeavor to retake the summit of the ground in contention. The Japanese are increasing their defenses on the position, and have succeeded so fair in repelling all the assaults. The Russians have suffered the heaviest losses, and it is estimated that they have sacrificed 3,000 men in their effort to recapture the ground which the Japanese are confident in their ability to hold.

Observations indicate that the garrison is feeling the shortage of men.

The works against Sung Shu Mountain and the forts to the custward are progressing speculty, and all indications point to an early general assault, although the date when it will begin is kept secret. It is expected that the next general assault will prove successful.

Bombard Squadron.

The effective bombardment of the Rus-

Bombard Squadron.

The effective bombardment of the Russian battleships in Port Arthur, which began on Saturday last, was one of the results of the capture of 203 Metre Hill. Up to that time the warships had been able to shelter from the Japanese fre under Pelya Mountain, but the capture of 203 Metre Hill. November 29-30th, on, abled the Japanese to turn their gaus on the Russian warships with the result that a number of them have been set on fire and the others must either put to sea or suffer irrevocable damage.

The Port Arthur besiegers report as follows: "On Saturday, December 3d, our naval gaus hombarded the enemy's ships. The Pobeldo was struck six times, a vessel of the Rilvisan type was hit eight times and on other ships sixteen shells took effect.

"On Mouday following, the same plan, the Pobleda was hit seven times, the Politava eleven times and the Retvisan eleven times, at about 3 in the afternoon, one of our shells struck a magazing south of Plya Mauntals, causing a heavy explosion. The conflagration which followed was not extinguished for two hours.

"The same day our heavy guns were directed at the enemy's ships. The Per-

" (Continued on Second Page.)

mittee on Census.

"I do not believe the Congress will attempt to do anything in the matter of reducing the representation of the Southern States," said Mr. Hay to-day. "You will observe that the President does not mention the subject in his message. I regard the omission as very significant. I do not believe there is a respectable minority in this country which favore such action, and I do not believe a majority of the House favors it.

"The utter impracticability of basing representation on the vote cast, instead of on population must be recognized." all sensible men," continued Mr. Hay, "yet that is what is proposed by advocates of reduction of the representation of the States of the South. The size of the vote polled is cited as evidence of distranchisement of voters, and the fact that in the Southern States officials are really selected in the Democratic primaries, and not on election day is overlooked.

### Has No Apprehension.

Estimated That They Have Lost
3,000 Men in Attempt to

Breater than the vote cast. This is true
tigation is made with a view to learning
why the vote in the Southern States was
so small, why not try to learn why
the vote in other States was so the vote in other States was small as compared with the whole number of citizens of voting age? The truth of the matter is, that such an investigation cannot be made sectional. If it should be made to apply to Southern States alone, it would be unconstitutional. If made to apply to all the States, and it honestly conducted, it would show that in every one of them there is great disparity between the voting population, and the number of votes actually east. The parity between the voting population, and the number of votes actually east. The impracticability of going into the subject in all the States is apparent. The fact should not be forgotten that in every State there are prerequisites to voting, fixed by law, an educational qualification in Massachusetts, the prepayment of taxes of every character in Pennsylvania,

in Massachusetts, the propagation of taxes of every character in Pennsylvania, and so on, "This is purely a legal question," said Mr. Hay, "It is practically admitted that the Fifteenth Amendment repealed the Pourteenth. I believe the conscience of this country would be shocked by any attempt to reduce the representation of the States of the South because of the qualifications required for voting, "So far as Virginia is concerned, I do not think any apprehension need be felt concerning loss of representatives. The requirements for the exercise of the privilege of the ballot in Virginia are no more stringent than in Pennsylvania, for instance, or Massachusetts.

"The thinking and conscientious people of the North are with us in efforts which we are making to raise the standard of the electorate. They do not want us punished. The majority of the Republicans in Congress do not want it. I am opposed to agitating the question by constant discussion. There has been too much talk about it on the part of Democrals. There has been talk of 'surrendering' by Southern men. Surrender what? And to whom? We have not been asked to surrender anything. It goes without saying that I am opposed to surrender until called on to do so. Republicans are setting us a good example, in one respectitively are not everlastingly talking reduction of Southern representation in Congress. We should follow their example. Let us quit talking it."

Delinquent Lands. -

Treasurer Todd, of Henrico, has issued a statement to the effect that the real estate in the county delinquent for 1963 taxes will be sold on the first Monday in January between to A. M. and 4 P. M. Owners may redeem the lands at any time before the sale.